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WHOLE 2765

KUHIO'S VALET CALLS HATCH A PAID LOBBYIST

McClellan Makes a Fierce Attack on His Employers for Ignoring Delegate.

An amusing sensation has been imparted to the inside conferences of the Washington delegation by the exhibition of a letter from Geo. B. McClellan, private secretary to Delegate Kuhio. Though the missive is marked as personal, its direction is official and its contents more so. Indeed, it relates so emphatically to the mission of the delegates that if it were held private from them, or even from the business community putting up the money for the mission, a branch of good faith would be committed.

Private Secretary McClellan's letter is only amusing, as already alluded to, in being one of the richest specimens of self-assumption on the part of an employe toward employers which could be imagined. Its author is well-known to receive a large proportion of his salary as private secretary to the Hawaiian Delegate in Congress from the two commercial bodies of Honolulu—the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association—and his letter is directed, as easily apparent, so as to make sure that those bodies should not fail to receive its full benefit.

Members of the delegation who have discussed Mr. McClellan's letter with an Advertiser representative see more than amusement in its contents. They express strong doubt if the hired guide, philosopher and friend of the Delegate is possessed of the sagacity with which he has been credited. That he should begin this letter, as may be seen below, abruptly with a fierce attack on the two commercial bodies employing him, and that upon unofficial and incomplete information of what he is talking about, is regarded as evidence that in the quality just stated he is not over-equipped. But let the letter speak for itself. Mr. McClellan, his letter being dated at The Cumberland, Washington, December 30, 1905, thus opens out:

"The Honolulu papers of Dec. 14th and 15th arrived today, and the Delegate has spent a considerable part of the evening here at my house discussing the accounts of the joint meeting of the two commercial bodies.

ROASTS HIS EMPLOYERS.

"The calm assumption of the meeting, that the entire destiny of this measure depended on the work and judgment of Mr. Hatch, was both absurd in itself and exasperating to the Delegate. It is just the sort of treatment that is calculated to make any self-respecting member of Congress resent any interference by a paid lobbyist, and even to decline the aid of a delegation whose avowed object is to aid, not the Delegate to Congress, but a special representative of particular interests."

DELEGATE NOT IGNORED.

Here it may be mentioned that an answer to Mr. McClellan was promptly forwarded in the Moana's mail, informing him that one of the first things done by the joint committee on the Washington delegation was to pass a resolution declaring that the delegation should work through, and in conjunction with, the Delegate to Congress.

Mr. McClellan is seen to have flown off the handle upon the newspaper reports of the first general meeting. At that meeting a prominent member of the Chamber of Commerce, who did a very large proportion of the talking, advised strongly that Mr. Hatch should be consulted on the question of sending a delegation. Naturally, as the Chamber in conjunction with the Planters' Association retains the services of Mr. Hatch in Washington, this advice was followed. Another feature of this particular incident is that the prominent member of the Chamber mentioned, not being an American citizen and hence not a constituent of the Delegate, properly left the due paying of deference to that functionary to those sharing direct responsibility for him through the voting franchise.

It has just been seen how the Delegate's private secretary has sneered at a Minister of the Republic of Hawaii in Washington and at home, as well as a Justice of the Supreme Court under the Territory, as "a paid lobbyist." Now, he proceeds first to speak of Mr. Hatch in a patronizing way and then derogatorily of his present influence at Washington, as witness the following language of Mr. McClellan's letter:

MIGHT HURT MR. HATCH.

"The Delegate has started out with a very friendly attitude toward Mr. Hatch, which I have shared and sought carefully to promote; but any thoughtful person can see at once that acts of this sort must inevitably destroy that cordial working relationship, and in the end injure Mr. Hatch's usefulness far more than it will harm the Territorial Delegate.

"As a matter of fact Mr. Hatch is at present very much of a stranger in (Continued on Page 4.)

STRIKING CANE LOADERS TO BE FIRED FROM WAIPAHU

Twenty-Five Police Officers Ordered to Plantation by the First Train This Morning.

The strike of cane-loaders at Waipahu plantation has not yet been adjusted and it is probable that matters will be brought to a head today. A representative of Manager Bull called at the police station last night and asked Acting High Sheriff Vida to send twenty-five police officers to Waipahu by the first train this morning. He said that everything was quiet at the

plantation, but that the striking cane-loaders had refused to go back to work. Today, unless they promptly return to their labors, they will be ejected from the plantation premises. There are said to be in the neighborhood of 1000 men now out on strike. The twenty-five officers will go down on the 7 o'clock train under command of Captain Sam Leslie. It is not anticipated that there will be any serious trouble, but if there is the emergency will be ready to be coped with.

MOLOKANS MAY COME

Negotiations With the Settlers are Progress- ing Favorably.

"I received a cablegram today relative to the Molokans," said J. B. Castle yesterday. "It came from Mr. Thurston, evidently, but not directly as it was from our San Francisco agents. Evidently, they are in communication with Mr. Thurston. There was nothing definitely determined, according to the cablegram. It merely stated that negotiations with the Molokans were progressing favorably, both with reference to the Kapaa proposition, and Hakalau."

The Kapaa proposition is the plan to settle some 300 Molokans on the lands of the Spaulding plantation, on Kauai. These lands will fall back into the government's possession in eighteen months, and it is understood that the plantation people will give them up at once to a Molokan homestead association, providing that terms for grinding cane raised by the settlers can be reached.

That has all been threshed out, and the people of Honolulu are familiar with the details. Hakalau, as an applicant for Molokans, is new, the lands being on Hawaii, and it is understood that the owners of that plantation, who are San Francisco parties, would be more than glad to get Molokans on the land. Indeed, it is said that Henry E. Cooper, who is the attorney for the Hakalau people, told Land Commissioner Pratt before that official left for the Coast on the Molokan business that his clients would like to have some of the Russian settlers.

There are thousands of the Molokans in the United States, it is said, and they are already prepared to look with favor upon Hawaii as their future home. They are hard working, law abiding people, and despite their peculiarities contain the materials for excellent citizens. Their best characteristic, of course, is that they will stay on the land, and so will form the basis for a permanent labor supply.

RATH SAYS DEVIL OWNS THE TOWN

J. A. Rath, superintendent of Palama Chapel, addressed the Thursday Club last night on the subject, "How the Other Half Lives."

The speaker discoursed on the condition of affairs existing in the tenement quarters, Ewa of Nuuanu stream, and characterized it as terrible and discouraging. He said that drunkenness, the social evil and gambling were playing havoc with the natives and that the law in the district was being openly defied.

The condition of affairs was worse today, he remarked, than he had ever known it to be. Drunkenness was on the increase, girls were being ruined, lodging houses were used for immoral purposes, liquor was given women in saloons, soda water stands were used as places of assignation, gambling was rampant, obscene pictures were openly exposed for sale, and drunks came staggering out of saloons that had only bottle license.

At the conclusion of the lecture which was illustrated by charts, many questions were asked by those present and a vote of thanks was tendered the preacher.

WIND AND WEATHER BROKE ALL RECORDS

A representative of the United States Weather Bureau, questioned by an Advertiser man last night as to the probabilities of the weather, stated that the barometer was lower than it had been since the bureau was started in September of 1904. The glass last night registered 29.58.

"The wind is blowing extraordinarily high too," said the weather sharp; "it beats anything in the shape of a blow that has occurred since we have been doing business in connection with the bureau. At 7:50 p. m. it was bustling along at a clip of forty miles an hour and ten minutes later it slackened off a couple of points. I think we are in for a real big storm—one of the old fashioned ones that you hear the natives tell about."

Rain began to fall in the business section last night a little after ten o'clock.

HARRIS AT THE HELM

Will Put New Life Into the Builders' Ex- change.

To put new life into the organization, and secure quarters on the ground floor of some building in the business center. Then to take the part that it should take in the public affairs of Honolulu.

That, in brief, is to be the course of the Builders and Traders' Exchange under the administration of President W. W. Harris. The Exchange held its annual meeting last night, and this



HON. W. W. HARRIS.

pronouncement was made—not boastfully at all but with a spirit of earnestness that argues well for the future. But, prior to the annual meeting in the evening at the rooms in the Elite building, the annual election had been held early in the day. The result showed the election of the following officers, there being but one ticket in the field:

President, W. W. Harris.
First Vice President, Stanley Stephenson.
Second Vice President, James Nott, Jr.
Secretary and Treasurer, E. G. Keen.
Directors—I. E. Pinkham, J. Emmeluth, A. D. Scroggy, A. Humburg, G. F. Bush, E. R. Bath, Thos. Sharp, A. Gartley and A. F. Clark.

John Emmeluth, the retiring president, opened the annual meeting in the evening, and the secretary made what was, on the whole, a favorable financial statement. The Exchange is somewhat in debt, but the total is not large and it is expected will soon be cleared off. After this statement had been read, Mr. Emmeluth called upon Director Clark to escort Mr. Harris, the new president, to the chair, and handed over to him the direction of affairs, with the expressed hope that the new administration would be more successful than the one just closed.

Mr. Harris said that he had outlined no policy, because his call to the presidency of the Exchange had come rather suddenly. But he would do the best that was in him to conduct the affairs of the concern to success and, with the help of his brother officers he hoped to put the Exchange on its feet.

Director Sharp moved the appointment of a committee to revise the by-laws, as there was a lot of useless timber in the Exchange and many members delinquent and, after a long discussion as to the best way to reach those who owed dues, the Sharp motion prevailed. President Harris said that he would select the committee and announce the names at a future time.

It was in the course of this discussion of the revision of the by-laws that Mr. Harris formulated the plan to have the Exchange move to quarters nearer to the business center and on the ground floor, expressing the belief that by so doing the membership could not only be largely increased, but a convenient meeting place would be provided and affairs would not drag by reason of the difficulty of getting members to the rooms. A down town office, open all the time, would become a common rallying point, and the Exchange would really be a part of the business life of the town.

This proposition was most heartily endorsed by Clark, Nott, Sharp, Emmeluth and Secretary Keen. "But," said the secretary, "before we move from these rooms, we must pay our rent. It is a fact that there has been much complaint of the difficulty of getting to these rooms, and of the fact that they are not open all the time. But, in fact, we cannot keep them always open. Some one might carry off our belongings. That would not happen in a down town office."

Mr. Emmeluth brought up the matter of the passage of building ordinances by the Board of Supervisors, but no action was taken, and Mr. Clark said the Exchange should do (Continued on Page 5.)

COLD POISON FOR PEABODY

Attempt to Murder Family of Former Governor of Colorado Who Fought Striking Miners.

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

DENVER, January 19.—Ex-Governor Peabody and his wife and daughter were poisoned while at breakfast in their home yesterday. The daughter is dangerously ill. Peabody was Governor of Colorado during the labor troubles in the state, and recently received letters threatening him with the fate of Steunenberg.

On December 31st ex-Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho, was killed by the explosion of a dynamite bomb, it being suspected that the crime was committed by some member of the miners' union. He had been Governor of Idaho during the mining troubles in the Coeur d'Alene, and the union took grave umbrage at the position taken by him at that time.

In Colorado, during the last great strike in the Cripple Creek district, Peabody, then the Governor, declared martial law in all that region and kept the troops under arms for months. It was Sherman Bell, Peabody's Adjutant, who was instrumental in the deportation of many of the labor leaders among the miners from the state. Peabody was a candidate for re-election to the office of Governor of Colorado in 1904, and was beaten by Adams, his Democratic opponent. Peabody contested the election, and it was claimed that he entered into an agreement by which he agreed to resign within twenty-four hours if he was seated. Whether such a deal had been made or not, Peabody won his contest, was seated and did resign within twenty-four hours. The Lieutenant-Governor-elect then became Governor.

NICHOLAS FEARS GUNS OF HIS OWN TROOPS

ST. PETERSBURG, January 19.—The Emperor will not come to the Capital tomorrow to witness the ceremony of the blessing of the waters of the Neva. This will be the first time in two hundred years that the Czar of Russia has failed to be present upon this occasion. Last year the chapel reserved for the Czar during the ceremony was fired into.

At the blessing of the waters of the Neva a year ago the Czar's chapel was riddled with shot from the guns of a crack battery of his own soldiers. Nicholas and the Czarina were in the chapel at the time, and escaped death by a miracle. It was said that the affair was an accident, the soldiers having by mistake loaded with ball guns that had been intended merely to fire a salute with blank cartridges.

LOOKING FOR HARMONY IN MOROCCO CONFERENCE

ALGECIRAS, January 19.—The delegates to the commission for the consideration of affairs in Morocco have agreed upon a plan for the control of the contraband trade in arms within the country. The prospects are for a harmonious session of the commission.

ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

LONDON, January 19.—The Liberals have elected 202 members of Parliament, the Unionists 87, the Laborites 35 and the Nationalists 60.

EXPLOSION IN COAL MINE.

CHARLESTON, West Virginia, January 19.—In a coal mine explosion here eighteen persons have been killed.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

GIBRALTAR, January 18.—The American cruiser squadron has sailed for Tangier.

WARSAW, January 18.—Six Jews, members of the local anarchists committee, were executed today.

PARIS, January 18.—M. Maubourguet, charge d'affaires for Venezuela, received official announcement this afternoon of his expulsion from French territory.

WASHINGTON, January 18.—The Senate today tabled the resolution introduced by Senator Tillman calling for an investigation of the eviction of Mrs. Morris from the White House.